# MUST MAINTAIN SCHOOL STANDARDS

Commissioner Hillegas Tells Superintendents That War Reveals the Essentials.

Montpeller, Jan. 17.-The commissioner education has sent to the superintendats of schools in Vermont the following etter in which he explains the need of co eration in every branch of work that the ucational department may do its most ficient work and calls attention to the anges in study courses as arranged by he conference of teachers here last week. Ly dear Superintendent:

The coming months are certain to be est trying to teachers and superintendnts. Teachers will see their companions nter occupations that will appear to them be more closely connected with patriotic alue of their own services in the school. uperintendents will experience increas ng difficulty in keeping schools supplied with teachers and many of those who are ured will be untrained. Supervision vill be put to a crucial test. Teachers ust be made conscious that their efforts re not wasted and that their services are ppreciated. Our aims and purposes must made so clear to the public that they vill understand and co-operate. Thus far am confident that our schools have imroved under the changed conditions. If we are to emerge from this war with

cation in Vermont strengthened it is early necessary to shift the emphasis een considered of the greratest imschool curriculum has been in oubt. The last nine months have shown clearly what things are essential an twenty years of peace could possibly nservation, thrift and right living were ol work, but how important they are d how strongly they should be emasized was not realized until the present isis came. Now that a compelling force vides the motive for accenting these nd like phases of education, we must as to allow for more attention to these jects; how to rearrange the work in other school branches so that each e may help to bring about the desired sults; and how to teach them, one and il citizens of a democracy

In order that the superintendents and achers of Vermont might have some sugtions to help them in this rearrange ent, the commissioner of education called gether groups of individuals representng the various phases of the work to be nsidered, and requested them to offer plans for making the necessary changes with the least inconvenience and the eatest economy. These reports will take e form of practical suggestion and ill be sent to each superintendent. There till be a sufficient number to place them sperintendents consider it desirable and request. The various reports will be ent out separately from the commissionmpleted so that there may be no avoidble delay in beginning the work.

The first report will deal with adminis

ation and management and will sugges ractical plans to economize time and wasted efforts on the part of eachers and pupils. Please request from this office istance that we are able to offer.

M. B. HILLEGAS,

Commissioner of Education

### ALLEGES BARRE MADE UNREASONABLE FEE

Montpelier, Jan. 21 .- In the chancery oceeding of the Park Amusement mpany vs. the city of Barre, the deouncil was charging the plaintiff an his plant. lefendant, through William Wishart,

### NELSON & HALL CO.

MAY KEEP GOING

Hall Co. have received permission from tate Fuel Administrator Jones to conhome consumption would create a Nelson & Hall manufacture s and packing cases with power enerated wholly by water and waste, ractically all of the company's 300 emloyes depend for fuel upon the wood by-products resulting from this manufacuring business.

### PAPER COMPANY HAS \$1,500,000 CAPITAL

tpeller, Jan. 21.—The Claremont Co., Inc., has filed articles of cororation in the secretary of state's office or the purpose of conducting a paper nill near Bellows Falls in Vermont. Their capital stock is \$1,500,000. The conern takes over the interest of another w concern is a great deal larger than he business materially in the manufac-The subscribers are J. M. larvey, H. E. Whitney and H. C. Fenton

### TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

rom the fuel administrator of New Engand to the New England Insurance ay, to the intent that all manufacturers aving automatic sprinklers or other fireghting apparatus are authorized to keep hem in normal condition for fire prevenion on all the days when such building tre closed by government order.

### AGED VT. FARMER GORED TO DEATH BY BULL

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 21.—James J. Gal-raith, aged 71, a farmer living here was death by a bull as he was lendng it to water this afternoon. He leaves and daughter, both residents of St.

## VERMONT DAIRYMEN END CONVENTION WITH BIG BANQUET

men's association at the annual business necting and election Thursday afternoon

The other officers elected were: Vicessional district), C. C. Gates North Hartland; secretary, Orlando L. Martin of Plainfield; treasurer, M. A. Adams of Derby. The latter was re-elected, the only old officer to retain secure it. They are willing to pay 10 cents or more per pound to the creamery which will furnish them a steady supply. Two members will be appointed by the executive committee to work in co-opera-State Agricultural College along agricul-

tural and dairy lines. by Dean J. L. Hills of the State Agricultural College, and were unanimously adopted. They included the subject of proper dogs to make sheep raising safe; urging the dairymen and farmers to produce maximum crops during the period buttermilk cheese. of the war; on the death of Gardner Smith Fassett of the State Board of Agriculture; the protest of the association against the removal of the tax on oleonargarine and several others.

FOOD PRODUCTION THIS YEAR.

of the University of Vermont gave a 1918." His address was brief and catchy, and others from the whey, full of points of exceptional interest and several firms which are conhe has had access in the nation's depart-ments at Washington made a profound for skimmilk and butter fat.

something as to the incentives and the several others. obstacles to production. He stressed the growth of silage corn that would ma-ture, of legume hays, of soy beans, of Boston, industrial commissioner of the rape pasturage for pork, of hen testing Illinois Central railroad, on "The Dairy associations, of waging war against out Cow as an Aid to Humanity," was not desmut, bean anthracnose and potato diseases. He cited as incentives to an increased production our unequalled marso that they may assist in making of kets, the world-wide hunger, the patri- bandry at the University of Vermont, gave otic call and the prices for farm prod-

(Continued on page five.)
ucts which are both high and to some
extent stabilized. He indicated as

obstacles to the success of the nation's food production campaign in this vicinity: (1) The crucial situation as regards farm labor, its shortage, its ineptitude, the efforts made last year and plans for this season in some measure to cope with this condition; (2) high prices for materials that the farmer has to purchase; (3) the fertilizer situation; (4) seed corn short-age; (5) the "slacker" cow; (6) unfavor-able weather conditions; (7) machinery shortages; (8) lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer as to whether or not his operations pay their way; (9) inertia He stated that laggards should be educated and energized; that those who saw only the clouds should be given an optimistic outlook; that fair treatment, fair prices and fair dealings were words with he who grew food to-day, more than ever was sure of a return both in terms of dollars and cents and in terms of service to humanity.

"Possibilities among Creamery Men" was the subject of a lecture of special interest to the members and this was given Thursday afternoon by Prof. H. B. it not well for us with these facts in Ellenburger, Burlington, instructor of the dairy school at the University of culture which will truly meet the war Vermont. He said, in part:

CHEESEMAKING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE CREAMERY.

In these days of stress the conservation which the city presented was and proper utilization of all food products verruled by Judge L. P. Slack and in are of vital importance to our nation and short time it is expected that the of the world. This opens an opportunity order in the case will be made. The attorneys interested will submit requests for findings of facts. This is a his patrons and himself financially by conase in which the plaintiff set up that serving and preparing for human food as he city of Barre through its city much as possible of the milk coming to

nreasonable rate for licensing the Many creameries in the past have been empany to present movies in Barre, interested only in the butterfat of the he amount paid was \$2 a day. When milk. They have depended on the producer e matter was ready for hearing the to use the skimmilk and buttermilk or of meat and milk animals due to the ravelse have sent it down the drain. s attorney, demurred from the bill, less than one-half of the foodmaterial in the and flocks of Europe. These factors are laiming that under the statutes the milk has been utilized by the creameries. The sufficient insurance to encourage pe ourt had no authority in the matter balance, a vast amount, has been some that the city was the governing times wasted or at least not always used endeavor. We should also try by ody as to the regulation of the li- to the best advantage. Waste or inense fee. The court overruled the de- efficiency cannot be tolerated to-day and supporting as at present organized rathe surrer on the grounds that it has if they could, few creameries in this secauthority. It is understood the case will tion can practice either and continue to meet competition.

of the past. The successful creamery plant | ima! food, we turn first of all to the dairy of the future will be larger, stronger, and cow. She is capable of producing more better equipped than many have been units of human food from an acre of feed heretofore. It will be equipped not only to make both butter and cheese, but in many cases to ship milk and cream and often to condense or make milk powder. In nue the operation of their plant during order to survive the unsettled conditions ne five-day period and the nine succes- of to-day all creameries must pay more tive holiday Mondays, inasmuch as a attention to the manufacture of by-hut-down of their factories instead of products. But creameries of Vermont as various regional milk boards which have clieving the shortage of available fuel a class don't need to throw up their hands in despair as some are inclined to do, because of the wide difference between market milk and butter prices. Something like 50 per cent. of all the milk produced in the country goes into butter. Besides, Boston cannot drink all the milk produced depend on it that she will not buy more

As a sideline or for the utilization of skimmlik and buttermilk the manufacture ified beef production under these condi-of cheese offers many opportunities. Recof cheese offers many opportunities. Records show that during the summer months of high milk production, enedder cheese mpany by the same name, but the factories have often been able to pay we concern is a great deal larger than higher prices for milk than either creameries or milk stations. Mank milk buyers have bought milk during these months at market prices and made it into chedder at a good profit. Creameries which have been equipped to make cheese uring these periods have had an advantage over those which could not. This, then, is a cheesemaking possibility for the creamery. By being prepared to make cheese during any period when cheese making pays better than buttermaking, both the creamery and the patrons and also the food sup-

ply of the country may benefit.
All creameries which decide to try cheesemaking do not have to make the same kind of cheese. There are nearly 250 different varieties known so there is room for choice. But to-day it is well to consider the advantages of making cottage cheese. There is a shortage of meat and the government is urging its conservation. A pound of cottage cheese equals in food value a pound of meat, more than equals it as a source of protein, and 100 pounds of skimmlik will produce 14-18 pounds of be met.

cottage cheese as against only 9-10 The hog population of the world at large pounds of pork. In addition, when cottage cheese is made the whey which remains will produce one-third as much pork as the shortage has caused the high prices which will produce one-third as much pork as the shortage has caused the high prices which skimmilk. So from the standards of hu-

Frank H. Bickford of Bradford, for the past eight years secretary, was elected president of the Vermont State Dairyas much as if it were only used as stock

The United States department of agriculture is urging the use of cottage cheese president (representing the first congres-sional district). Samuel Gates of Prector; is increasing every day. The creamery vice-president (representing the second man who supplies this demand is doing his congressional district). C. C. Gates of bit to win the war just as much as are

Once started to making cottage cheese it is only a step for some plants tion with the University of Vermont and to start making neufchatel and cream State Agricultural College along agriculthe manufacture of cheeses to plants A set of nine resolutions was brought specially equipped and making a spe-in by the resolutions committee, headed cialty of this class of cheese. However, particularly for local trade, it may be well worth while to vary the other possibility is the manufacture of

Last but not least is the possibility of making some of the varieties of Eu-ropean cheese which before the war were extensively imported. Many of these are being made successfully in this country now, several creameries in this State already having commenced Preceding the election, Dean J. L. Hills their manufacture with gratifying rest the University of Vermont gave a sults. Some of these Italian and most interesting address on "Food Pro-duction in Northern New England in whole milk, some from part skimmilk several firms which are contracting to value to the dairymen, and his manner buy the milk from the creameries of placing the facts and figures to which sending their own labor to make the and pleasing impression on each member plants make the cheese themselves.

There seems to be considerable demand He indicated what kinds of human and and a good market for all of these animal foods could be produced and cheeses such as Romano, Ricotta, and

Owing to illness, the address scheduled

At the morning session Professor George F. E. Story, in charge of the animal husa lecture on "Live Stock as a War Fac-tor." This address was of special interest to the breeders and contained some interesting facts and figures compiled from statistics from various offices of the State in Vermont and the country in general. The address follows:

LIVESTOCK AS A WAR FACTOR

so the production of beans, potatoes and other cereal crops. Until recently, people have seemed to overlook the relative importance of animal products as comto cereals. It can conservedly be stated that the portion of the food budget of the average family which goes for the purchase of potatoes, beans, flour, cereals and the like, amounts to between 23 and 25 per cent. of the total food cost, while 65 per cent, of the budget is spent for an-imal products in the form of meat, milk, eggs, and the like. What is more impor-tant, milk and some of our other animal products are admittedly the cheapest form of nutriment which we can purchase. Is

There are two reasons why all lines of livestock farming will be more perma-nent and will continue profitable longer than the production of cersais, once the war has ceased. The first is that even though we find very high prices being paid for wheat at the present time, the cessation of the war together with a good crop will absolutely break the grain market of the world owing to the fact that great quantities of grain have been kets. Livestock industry cannot suffer cur with the cereals, owing to the fact that there is a tremendous world shortage ple to continue in some line of livestock means possible, to make our farms selfthan to plunge into the production of cereals concerning which they have had little or no experience.

To meet the increased demand for an than any other animal known. In addition to milk as a source of food, we have butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, and various products made from milk, all of which have their special and important

various regional milk boards which have been sitting in different localities have so fixed the price which the producer is to receive for his milk that the business is now on a much more attractive footing and should encourage production even in the face of the severe labor shortage which is bound to be felt this coming

than she can use so there will still be surplus for the creameries. Much of this difficulty. It would seem well to encourage burplus for the creamery by-products for the railroads where labor is difficult to seem the railroads where the cost of cure and retain and where the cost transporting dairy products is high. Moddairying and certainly will not be attended with so great worry as is now experienced by men with large milking herds. The consistent efforts on the part of several large organizations to encourage beef raising will without question be attended with considerable success.

The fact that there are now 28,000,000 less cattle in the world than three years ago, many of these having come from the breeding herds, is guaranty sufficient as to the prices for the next few years for both beef and dairy cattle

Swine rank next to the dairy cow in the economical production of meat. In fact, at the present time, pork is one of most expensive and important articles of the soldier's diet. The meat can be easily transported, partly cured to keep well, and furnishes fats which are of tremendous importance to the man who is undergoing exposure and strain As great a military authority as Hindenberg realized the great need of fats and

plead with the people of Germany to raise more pork to better nourish the soldiers and ammunition workers. Our needs are now the same and must

to the slaughter houses and still in turn produce still greater shortage of this class of meat. We should all endeavor to increase the number of hogs on our farms not only because it is profitable but be-cause they represent an important fac-tor in the winning of the war.

Another class of stock which are re-

ceiving gfeat attention at the present time is sheep. We find that in the world there is a shortage of fifty four and onehalf million head. This, together with the fact that much of the wool produced in Australia is not available, has led to an acute wool shortage which has greatly handicapped our authorities in providing clothing for the army and navy. Wool has raised to a price which has been unknown since the Civil war and mutton has besince the Civil war and mutton has become a luxury. Without attempting to
go into discussion of the methods of
adapting sheep to our New England hillsides and the profits which may be expected from these. I will say that many
farmers are finding it profitable to add
a small flock of ewes to their brother livestock population, and in this way increase their total income without further crease their total income without further

One other class of stock needs attention and that is the farm flock of poul-try. Egg-raising as a specialized indushas been completely paralyzed by the high prices of the recent year. This does not seriously effect the farm flock and many a dollar has been profitably earned by the keeping of a flock of one or two hundred hens as an adjunct to the main industries of the farm.

Realizing that the livestock industry is cottage cheese by offering some of it and must always remain the backbone with pimentos or olives added. An- of American agriculture, it behooves us at this critical time to make it as efficient as may be by better methods of breeding and feeding and control of dis-ease, together with the marketing of products without waste. Only by doing these things can we as livestock producers perform our service to our country emciently in this time of need.

SOIL ROTATION.

For the second time during the conven ion, F. E. Duffee of West Hartford, Conn., a successful dairyman and farmer gave an address on lines of helpfulness to both the dairymen and the farmers. In part, he said: "To be a successful dairyman, a man has to be a successful farmer, for they both go hand in hand. The nature of the soil is an important factor in dairying properly. Soil rotation plant potatoes or field corn, peas and oats and then rotate over the same variety and careful turning and rotation of your land will produce good crops."

MEETING OF GUERNSEY CATTLE

At the annual meeting of the Guernsey LIVESTOCK AS A WAR FACTOR.

"That food will win the war" is generally accepted as the truth. This being a fact, the important problem which we face is to secure a proper relationship between the various classes of food in our food production campaign.

We have heard during the past year a great deal regarding "war gardens," also the production of beans, potatoes and treasurer were received and they showed that 20 per cent. in membership and finances had been gained during 1917. A committee, consisting of H. N. Dow of Middlebury, Col. H. Edward Dyer of Ruttand and Col. H. T. Johnson of Bradford, was appointed to nominate officers, who will be elected at a meeting to be held at the New Sherwood Hotel in this city on Thursday Fabruary 14 at 2:00 p. m. It was worth so much. The mothers to set the pace. There never was a time when human life was worth so much. The mothers must dead that 20 per cent. in membership and finances had been gained during 1917. A committee, consisting of H. N. Dow of Middlebury, Col. H. Edward Dyer of Ruttand and Col. H. T. Johnson of Bradford, was appointed to nominate officers, who will be elected at a meeting to be held at the New Sherwood Hotel in this city on Thursday Fabruary 14 at 2:00 p. m. It was worth so much. The mothers to set the pace. There never was a time when human life was worth so much. The mothers to set the pace. There never was a time when human life was worth so much. The mothers must and the pace. The pace of the Thursday, February 14, at 2:00 p. m. It was unanimously voted to continue printing the sales sheets of the Guernsey cattle owned by the members of the club and to advertise cattle of the club and to the dark bread better than the owned by the members of the club and to advertise cattle of that brand for sale under the club in State papers. Ariel Mitchelson, a buyer of grade Guernsey cattle from Tariffville, Conn., was the guest of the club and he has contracted for one carload of grade Guernseys to be shipped immediately. E. A. Bishop, superintendent of advance registry work of the large with the dark bread better than the white. In France they are conserving everything. We can do at least as much as they for we have the Yankee ingenuity to help us along.

"Many of the women of Vermont do not yet realise the importance of saving fat. We ought to do it first because Uncle Sam has asked us to, and second because fat is needed for munitions and for the shipped immediately. E. A. Bishop, super-intendent of advance registry work of the American Guernsey Cattle club, was also a club guest.

### THE PRIZE WINNERS. Awards Made for Best Samples

George Gibble of Groton was awarded

the association's gold medal and dairy sweepstakes cup for the best dairy butter score, he having a total of 971/2 points This is the second time he has won the gold medal in succession and once more will make it his permanent possession The creamery sweepstakes cup was won by W. A. Vancour, head butter maker for the Lamoille Valley creamery at East

There were only 40 entries in the butter scoring contest, probably the lowest number ever entered since the association was formed. The highest score made was 974 points and the lowest was 89 points. The average score was 94 7-10 points.

The entries and their scores: DAIRY DEPARTMENT. George Gibbie of Groton, 974 points

and, 57 points. E. C. Tenney of Brattleboro, 96% points Mrz. Russell Tyson of Brattleboro, 90% noints F. W. English of Woodstock, 96 points

E .A. Darling of East Burke, 96 points. A. E. Sherburne of North Pomfret, 954 W. H. Harrington of West Hartford, St

C. H. Leonard of North Pomfret, St points. S. H. Warren of North Pomfret at points.

Frank Terr of West Rutland, 95 N. M. Lee of Windsor, 95 points. D. A. Kneeland of Waitsfield, 94

John B. Camden of Pittsford, 94 M. J. Lewis of Woodstock, 93 points.

M. G. Eastman of Lyndonville, 92 points. G. W. Leonard of Brandon, 92 points. J. B. Carrigan of Pittsford, 93 points,

Fellmore Farms of Bennington, 59 CREAMERY DEPARTMENT. W. A. Vancour of East Hardwick, 97

II. H. Metcalf of Stowe, 95 points. S. L. Harris of Proctor, 95 points. C. E. McLam of Topsham, 95 points. Miller of North Montpeller, 95 John Bond of North Montpeller, 95

points P. Lyster of Wells River, 95 G. M. Hayward of Middlebury, 95

H. P. Hods & Sons of Woodstock, 95 F. A. Rist of Wilmington, 95 points. R. B. Montgomery of Tunbridge, 95

W. C. Porter of Sharon, 941/2 points. F. A. Ring of East Corinth, 94 points. W. P. Stone of Stafford, 94 points. C. W. Lilley of Marshfield, 94 points. A. H. Jewet of Williamstown, 93 J. B. Lucia, Jr., of New Haven Mills.

Beaudette of Addison, 93 Eugene E. A. Dodge of South Hero, 92 F. L. Giddings of Orwell, 92 points.

F. Donahue of Vergennes, 93 points. C. E. Fuller of Jonesville, 92 points. association, but none of whom had en-

Papers on Food Conservation Read and

About one hundred women attended the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Vermont State Dairymen's association, at the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont Thursday afternoon Mrs. Luella Bickford, the president, welcomed the ladies and Mrs. Julian Dimock addressed them on the subject of "Food Conservation." Mrs. Dimock said in part:
"I am not going to be a bit optimistic

in this address, I am going to be pessimistic throughout. I don't believe we women of Vermont are working hard enough. We think too much of what we want to do and not enough of what we ought to do. The whole secret of German success is that from the cradle they have been taught to obey. The trouble, I believe, with the women of Vermont is provincialism. That is the trouble with New England. It is the trouble with America. The idea started with Washington's first speech and it was carried on in the Monroe doctrine. We tend to shut ourselves up too much. We are shut in geographically and we stand by that idea.

President Wilson's message last year
was the first step against provincialism. We are just beginning to make up to the world idea. We people of but it is work that will extend into the Vermont have given but we haven't future. After the war is over, we can given enough. The men of Vermont put into practice what we have learned haven't given enough of boys, of money by the war, for patriotism that is worth

or of conservation.

"There is one word which the world has not learned to spell. That is production, and it is to the women that the world must look for production.
The men are going to war and the
women must do it. That sounds hard
to some women who have worked so to some women who have worked so hard to make the farm pay, but there are plenty of women who have not worked. There are plenty of rested, strong women who could do the work easily. What is the amount the women of America can do compared to what the women are doing over there? When our men come home how are we going to measure up with the standard groups to measure u going to measure up with the standard of womanhood they have got from as-sociating with the women of Belgium, France and England?
"One of the chief troubles with the

factor in dairying properly. Soil folding the is one of the great factors in making the soil fertile and in such a condition that it will grow a variety of crops well. First I plant silage, plenty of it, then clover hay, with a great deal of clover in it. Then I plant potatoes or field corn, peas and outsplant plant potatoes or field corn, peas and outsplant plant p women of Vermont is that they don't read plant potatoes or field corn, peas and oats and then rotate over the same variety others. First we must learn to sacrifice. We must get a broader idea of life. What field corn are the best paying crops so far as financial gains from sales are concerned. A dairyman has got to plant silage in great quantities. Plenty of fertilizer matter how long we live as long as during the co-operation of each Vermonter. our lives, we do our duty?

the people who think they can't live without sugar! We must not only learn to do
without sugar but we must teach our
families to do the same. We must see that
every member of the family is in step. Cattle club, Vermont branch, Thursday families to do the same. We must see that morning. President E. C. Tenney was in the chair. Reports of the secretary and the chair. Reports of the secretary and the chair. reasurer were received and they showed It is up to the mothers to set the pace

things, if the ideals are right. Perhaps the size save lives-that's what we have to woman on the farm has not time to do have. Red Cross work or the other things which are so necessary but if she is only cleanthe dairy, she is saving human life by helping to give to others cleaner milk and

"Sometimes in conserving we find the that matter? Corn is more expensive than Europe they don't know how to use cornmeal the way we do. Our part is to buy ette "Lafayette, here we are" is comparthe corn and let them have the wheat. We ette "Lafayette, here we are" is comparmust remember that we are fighting to able with Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg their lives. War is a great leveller of class lington boys, I ate, slept and marched with distinctions. Already women who are them. As much as I admire and praise them. As much as I admire and praise doing war work feel the difference. The

Miss Bertha Lee of Lyndonville next ad-fressed the meeting on "What Women Have Done in Agriculture." Miss Lee said

"Ever since there have been fields to cultivate, women have helped to cultivate them and woman's work has always been drifted into indoor work as the world grew older but of late years they have taken a new interest in outdoor work and the result is a stronger woman, physically, and a woman who has demanded an education. Since war broke out women have gone rapidly in agriculture." Miss Lee told third, to eliminate profiteering; fourth, filing of the account in probate court in of the work at Vassar and how when 12 to provide for our allies, and, fifth, to settlement of the P. P. Pitkin, C. P. Pitkin, of the twenty men who ran the farm there went to war, as many girls took their places and did work equal to that of the men in every respect. At the end of season each one of those girls was stronger and healthier in every way.
"At Mt. Holyoke the same experiment

was tried and with success. We have come to that point," said Miss Lee," when we must get busy and use the soil at our-door. We must now learn to feed our-selves. That is merely a question of knowing food values." Miss Lee then knowing food values." Miss Lee then told the ladies how she started and built up a prosperous farm on four acres of rundown farm land. She told very entertainingly how she she overcame her fear of her cow and her experiences with chickens, her garden, etc. She said that she knew from her actual experience that

She said "It is no longer a question of what we can afford. If we want to be good citisens we must form in line and cooperate. We must remember that some-body must raise everything we have. If you have a small patch of land you can sometimes keep a few chickens or have a small garden or a pig. No one must sniff at the idea of owning a pig for given a chance a pig will be as clean as a dog. Women can also raise honey and a good supply of honey will save a year's supply of sugar for someone. We must remem-ber that every spadeful of earth turned, every animal kept is lessening human suffering. Our country calls us all to con-secrated duty. Never has so great a naity. In 1913 we had days of ease and luxury, but those were days of peace. Now
we cannot take life lightly. It is sanctified

two cents per day and in a year \$2,000. by the death of too many brave soldiers. We must do more, think more, and do more than ever before, and also we must raise the physical, mental and moral standard of American wemanhood."

WORK OF HOME DEMONSTRATORS.

f the homs the demonstra-object of tors. She the home demonstrators was to into the rural communities and cities, workers to help the people. Four subjects are considered-food, fuel, clothing and income. "If we cannot have adequate heat," said Miss Pierpont, "the question of proper cloth-ing becomes more vital." The program of home demonstration is a broad one. In a great many States this work is already on a permanent basis. The com-munity work takes up as one subject, recreation. Boys' and girls' clubs are formed so it will be easier to work with them for if we are going to have better communities we must first hav

better boys and girls. "Some of the communities are al-ready organized. People can help the workers by suggesting what is needed in every community. If any woman has a little pet economy she can help by passing that along. If she has some particularly good substitute bread for wheat bread she can help by telling others about it. Give the workers your co-operation and your hearty support. There is no end to the work that home demonstration can do and we must do the greatest good for the greatest number of people for the greatest length of time. We are all helping to make history. This is war work now while now will go way beyond into

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the public meeting officers of the auxiliary were elected. Mrs. F. H. Bickford was re-elected president, Mrs. H. K. Brooks of St. Albans was elected vice-president and Mrs. H. M. Farn-

## Three Hundred Persons Fill Hotel Din-

As a grand finale to the 48th annual convention the members of the Ver-mont State Dairymen's association and their ladies enjoyed the 19th annual banguet Thursday night at the Hotel

"And now from that to sugar. Think of were Congressman Porter H. Dale, who follow:

CONGRESSMAN GREENE.

This war will be won. Our problem is not the war alone but after the war. We must we must not lay our individuality. The ovement towards nationalism is a growing one but it must be checked before individualities are turned into the millstone. We cannot begin where we left off the case then it will be beyond after the war is over. There are things which threaten the fundamental principals and probably in history. Occasion late of the country, State and community. We may indicate the sending of this proclamust give all towards the war but we mation or something along that line must not forget our State and community interests and must work harder than ever to develop better national, State and community interests.

CONGRESSMAN DALE.

Our nation is obligated to the men in the ranks for their courage, their sturdiness the and their manliness. All I can do per-sonally I shall for the men in the ranks. "You town women must also do your in France where I was, not a man whimshare. You must not ask us to supply you with things needed in Europe. The women on the farms must realise that often a thing. My work is now to hammer for

Germany's plan is to bleed France white -to do the same to England and then to crush the United States.

The United States has got to win this war cost what it will. We had to go ino matter when and now its's up to us. General Pershing is one of the greatest soldiers in the world. He says little. His face is steeled. His eyes are steeled and his heart is steeled. Behind the cold steel exterior is a heart of great human sym-

doing war work feel the unterlanding inen who have gone abroad are beginning a difference the United States of the feel the brotherhood of man and we at How superior, how wonderful, how much stronger, cleaner and better are they than stronger, cleaner and better are they than allies.

J. H. SOWERBY.

The challenge of Germany to this democracy was not that we did not want to or could not fight, but that we could not organize our people to fight. months we have mobilized 1,549,515 soldiers in exact figures up to one week ago. In nine months we have enlisted 300,000 in our navy. Mr. Hoover is giving eliminate hoarding; second, to stop waste; provide enough for ourselves.

pound of sugar per month and have women can get only two pounds per week they should not complain. We must eliminate hearding and every man, woman and child must help. Consume your products as near the place of growth as ish. Don't eat pork. Pork is the only soldiers because refrigeration is necessary for other meats. Seven porkless days are advocated by Hoover and the war depart-

The government has had to stop some dealers making profits of large amounts. Merchants and grocers are found to be willing to meet government regulations for the most part. It is difficult for deal ers now to get away from laws. Any grocer can now demand that you buy two pounds of cornmeal with each pound of sugar. We have only 70 per cent. of our usual supply. There is plenty in Java but it can't be got. There is a real shortage of wheat. There is a law compelling flour for bread to be made of 20 per cent. grain other than wheat. There are other flours that are better than wheat for bread. Corn is an American product and Europeans do not know how to cook it or to papers and are entitled to take out their utilise it anyway, so our corn cannot go to Europe and our wheat must. France must have our wheat, our meat and our fats. We have got to send what they and we have got to use what's left. If we save two cents per day and in a year \$2,000,-000,000 will be saved for war use. There's a new gospel out "The Gospel of the Clean Plate." "Have an individual serving equal to an individual appetite."

PRESIDENT THOMAS.

The war is certain to result in great changes. Changes came to the country Miss Charlotte Pierpont, head food dem-changes. Changes came to the country order not to tal constrator in Vermont, gave the last ad-after the Civil War affecting the manner tobacco stores.

had here. The political and spiritual changes wrought were great and marvelous. The changes after the present war are going to be great. We never again will be caught unprepared. I saw in Gar-many before the war the plans for the war, but my eyes were blinded. Let us have universal military training; lot us be prepared for all events to come. Let not our eyes be binded. Our democracy is to be extended to luciude our social activities after the war. A new com-bination of endoavers will be developed out of the war for humanity.

Affecting Concerns with Government Orders.

Montpeller, Jan. 20,-State Fuel Administrator Jones to-night received a ruling from Garfield which materially affects the woolen and cotton mills: The following are exempted from the

regulations of January 17:
"All manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns for the purpose of weaving into 16 to 30-ounce meltons, also manufacturers of 16 to 30-ounce meltons, the spongers and sprinklers of this cloth. Manufacturers of woolen coats, breaches, overcoats and blankets for army and navy uniforms. navy uniforms and sub-contractors for the same, also manufacturers of 12 fourtenths and heavier ducks for the United States government, and thread and cotton yarn manufacturers and other contractors or sub-contractors for such duck as well as the finishing plants in dying these ducks, also manufacturers engaged in making them into tents and equipage for the United States government."

### WILL GET \$1 AN HOUR

Physicians Engaged in Examining for Selective Draft Service to Receive Not More Than \$150 a Month

Montpelier, Jan. 22.—Gov. H. F. Graham received to-day a telegram naming the pay which the members of the medical advisory boards will while employed in the selective draft will be given \$1.00 an hour, not to except \$7.50 in any one day and not to exceed \$150 a month, the same pay that the members of the local boards were given before the change was made on the basis of classification.

#### PREPARES PROCLAMATION THEN WITHHOLDS IT

Montpelier, Jan. 20.—What would have been the shortest proclamation in history was drafted yesterday morning in Gov-ornor Graham's office, but later it was decided not to send it out because of the fact that there has been so much material fed to the people of the State in the last few days upon cutting wood our all, on the altar of sacrifice but that it seemed best to the Governor to our all, on the altar of sacrifice but let the people drink in what has been given them before giving them the proc-lamation, "Cut Wood," which had been arranged to be sent throughout the State It may be used later, but if such is the shortest one ever issued in Vermont

#### LARGE ATTENDANCE AT WATERBURY K. C. MEETING

Waterbury, Jan. 20 .- A largely attended meeting preliminary to the opening to morrow of the Knights of Columbus campaign fund drive was held to-night at the opera house, C. C. Graves presiding. The speakers were Attorney C. B. Adams of this place, R. E. McFeeters of Enos-burg Falls, Dr. E. K. Melville of St. g dull guns, guns of large calibre, guns of large Albans and ex-Mayor James B. Estee of Montpelier. On the platform were Rev. Robert Devoy and Dr. O'Nell of the hospital staff. The musical program included vocal solos by Miss Susie Manning, accompanied by Miss Devoy, and solos by Earl Trombley, accompanied by Mrs. Walter Johnson

### NEW BAPTIST PASTOR FOR ST. JOHNSBURY

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 17 .- The Rev. A. S. Woodworth of Providence, R. 1. has accepted the call to the Union Baptist Church in this village and will commence is labors on February 1. For the past four years he has been pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Providence and prelously he had parishes in Harrisville, R. I., Lowell and Worcester. He is the president of the Free Baptist State Ministers' association and secretary of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League.

Lane Mfg. Co. Elects Officers. Montpeller, Jan. 10 .- At a meeting of the ane Manufacturing company last night leorge D. Pitkin was elected a member of the board of directors in place of M. L. Wood, resigned. The other directors are: W. N Theriault and A. D. Lane. Mr. Wood has been manager of the company and Mr. Pitkin as assistant manager assumes charge for the present. H. T. Frenier, who has been long employed by the company, was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Wood. The meeting followed the

and Frank Pitkin estates.

Rutland, Jan. 20 .- David M. Burns of Groveton, N. H., aged 35 years, and Charles E. Jones of Bridgewater, 32, both lumberjacks, succeeded in doing Uncle Sam out of a supper, lodging and breakfast and the railroad fares to Albany, N. Y., from Rutland. Sergeant W. H. Brooks, the army recruiting officer here, has announced that he examined the men for service in the 20th engineers, forestry service, and that they passed the prelimi-nary examination. After keeping them over night he put them on a train for Al-bany but they got cold feet and never appeared at the Albany office for final examination.

### SPECIAL SESSION OF UNITED STATES COURT

many years a special session of the United States court for naturalization purposes will be held in this city Tuesday, Januar 29, at one o'clock. F. S. Platt of Rutland clerk, will be here at that time and those who have already taken out their firs second ones may do so. Those who wis may take out their first papers.

### RUTLAND REALLY "DRY." Rutland, Jan. 21.-Rutland was more of a

bought except milk shakes and hot beel tea which were considered foods. All saloons and confectionery stores were closed and drug stores refused to sell at their soda fountains coco colas or anything except the "food drinks" The druggists also refused to dispense cigars in rder not to take advantage of the closed